#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NAPOLEON AS A MATCHMAKER.

THE MARKIAGES OF THE BONAPARTES. By the Hen. D. A. BINGHAM, author of "The Siege of Paris," Franklin Square Library: Harper & Brothers. With epigrammatic neatness, and with a freshness and brightness of touch that implies an almost malicious enjoyment, Mr. Bingham has painted Napoleon I, as a match-maker. The little Corsican was as indefatigable in annexing new relations as in conquering kingdoms, and he went about the matter with the brutality of a butcher, and with the meddlesome particularity of an old woman, His instructions to his brother Louis how to treat his wife, Mr. Bingham says, were as minute as those dictated for the passing of a river in the presence of the enemy or for the administration of a conquered province. He could write to Prince Evgene a long dispatch telling him how many days he should hunt, how often he should take the Princess Augusta to the theatre, and at what time he could rise in the morning and go to bed at night without disturbing his wife; and between battles married off his generals by wholesale to brides often unwilling. The patrician girls of France, under condition were given to low-born husbands, and some who resisted were exiled and imprisoned. Napoleon considered that Frenchmen and Frenchwemen were his puppers, to marry or to kill off in his wars as best suited the exigencies of his position and the formation of his cheap dynasty. Even in ms hours of exile this mest "stalwart" of politicians harped upon his matrimonial ideas, which if properly carried out would have effected such great things:

He said on one occasion that he had managed matters badly with the Faubourg St. Germann; that he did too hitle or too much; that two courses were open to him—that of extirpaining or that of fusioning. The first course was out of the question, and the second was difficult, but observe no insurmountable obstacles. He had accomplished a great deal; and had be remained on the through the ould have carried out his plan, and brance would and the admiration of the rest of Europe. The madmen."

In his passion for match-making the Emperor spared novody-he tried his hand with his brothers and sisters, with his wife's relations and the daughters of conquered sovereigns; and not one of the grand alliances he made saved him when his house tumbled about his ears.

The women of his Court he treated with the roughness and the gallautries of a blackguard. He was full of insulting speeches and vulgar discourtesies; and declared, indeed, that the women of France were too well treated; that the Orientals were right in considering them the property of man, and that they were slaves by nature,

He wrote to Marshal Berthier from Malmaison " My wife might have died at Munich or Strasburg, and that would not have disarranged my plans for a quarter of an hour": and he gabbled unfounded scandal concerning the noble Queen of Prussia with all the dirty vehemence of a fishwife. Women are popularly supposed to love a tyrant; but Napoon's vulgar violence at last wearied "the slaves" of France, and they all turned against hum-a face which he realized very thoroughly. "Oh, I well know that," he exclaimed on his return from Elba to Count Miot de Melito, " it has been told me on gll sides, and I cannot doubt it. I would never admit women into the secrets of the Cabinet, nor llow them to meddle with the Government, and

now they revenge themselves." With all this savagery the Emperor had a curious fear of feminine cleverness and faith in feminine act. He asked his brother Lucien for Charlotte, his eldest daughter, in order to marry her to that vauries the Prince of the Asturias. He sent to bring the little girl to France that she might " be reared by Madame Mere, penetrated with his views, and Spain to regenerate the Bourbon ra-Charlotte was to appear in the character of a slave, to be sure, but of a slave with "views," and fitted to become the mother and teacher of a line of Napoleonic kings. Little Charlotte arrived in Paris, but she did not stay there long. She was only twelve years old, but she had a pretty little wit of her own, and wrote such precocious letters to her father, ridiculing the most important personages of the Empire, that, these letters having been opened. she was sent back to Italy in a violent hurry. Her amiable uncle, who enjoyed nothing better than the planting of therns, summoned to the palace his mother, his brethers and his sisters, and with malicious glee read to them these intercepted lexters, wherein they were abused in very plain language by Lucien's young daughter. Glad as was the sharp little girl to go back to Italy, still happier was her father to regain her. He travelled twenty leagues to meet her, and cried as he embraced her " My child, I committed a great fault; but you are restored to me, and the evil is repaired!" Of all the brothers of Napoleon, Lucien was the one most rebellious against his authority. He asserted his right to marry the woman he chose; and years after, when she had become the mother of his nine children, he refused several brilliant offers that Napoleon made to him if he would only divorce his wife-the throne of Portugal; a new kingdom'in Italy; and the hand of the widowed Queen of Etruria. Louis and Jerome each proved more amenable; Louis in a moody tashion after his brother had parted him from the girl of his heart by bestowing her upon the Comte de Lavalette. Louis's match with Hortense was perhaps the most unhappy and stormy of the innumerable ones made by Napoleon. The husband was went to make himself agreeable to his wife by telling her that she was a waman and consequently a being composed of cunning and malice; and altogether led the poor creature such a life that it is not to be wondered at that she begged hard for the Emperor's permission to demand a divorce.

There was a grievous lack of poetic justice in the happiness that attended the second marriage of that handsome and sentimental young cad Jerome, Catherine of Wurtemburg for unselfish devotion and sweetness of temper was worth a thousand women like his lovely Betsey, who was in truth as hard, as vain and as ambitious a piece of earthli ness as ever lived. If fat, and a little heavy in mind also, Catherine was handsome and imposing, and in gentleness and submissiveness the very model of German wives. The airy Jerome, it must be confessed, did not always give her the devotion she merited. There was a pretty scene at a Court ball at Fontainebleau when he had been for a year the kind Catherine's husband. He so danced and flirted with the light-hearted young Princess of Baden that Queen Catherine, who was herself far too stout to dance, could not restrain her jealousy. She burst into teats and fainted; the fiddles stopped, and Napoleon, who loved to scold, admonished Jerome and Stephanie in his accustomed fashion of the ancient termagant. But though thus lightly Jerome skipped about his obligations, the good, slow Catherine never ceased to love him and to be loyal to him. The two children she left resemble her somewhat: Mathilde with her father's volatility has her mother's kindness of heart, and Prince Napoleon has not a little of the Teutonic phlegm. A French wit has said of him that he was a good copy of the first Emperor dipped in German grease.

There were never many preliminaries about Na poleon's match-making. To him sentiment was not a thing to be considered. The naughty Pauline had a sister-in-law, Aimee Leclerc, who was a great favorite of the Empress Josephine, and who became Duchess d'Eckmuhl (Davoust). The story of her

marriage was thus related by herself: At the time of the St. Domingo expedition, Bona-

"Your love for Paulette She will accompany you. Change of air will do her good."

The General said the obstacle was not his wife but his sister, who would be left alone in the world, "We must have

"But I have no fortune to give her."
"Am I not here? To-morrow your sister shall be married. I don't know exactly to whom."
Shortly afterward Davoust entered to inform Appeleon that he was about to be married.
"To Mile, Leglere? I find the march very suitable." " No. General: with Madame-"

"No, General: with Maname"
"To Mile, Lecierc."
And Davenst was sent off to Mme, Campan's in quest of his future bride. The marriage took place, and for several years the young duchess was extremely unhappy; but in the end her warlike lord learned to appreciate the numerous qualities of a most excellent and virtuous wife.

The Emperor's own marriages were not much more ideal affairs than those be arranged for can't reach down the threat and wash the bad others. To be sure, he wrote many burning letters thoughts out of your heart." Another, discoursing to his Josephine soon after they were wedded, but on Christ's walking on the sea, displays his analytic his passion was not too intense to allow him to calculate in the celdest of blood the advantages of a | walk on the sea?" Auswer, first, "because He union with the Widow Beauharnais. He loved her could"; second, "because He should." The gentlelittle enough. In these early letters to his bride chapter of Luke would have done well to study his there is the Southern fire which flames high with | Greek Testament or his "Revised" before informmale vanity, which is always short-lived, and ing the children that "Zacharias made signs for a which ever suggests a keen enjoyment in the piling uriting table and a piece of parchineat." But this is the circulation of The Pall Mall Gazette act on our part to pirate the which ever suggests a keen enjoyment in the piling uriting table and a piece of parchineat." But this is the circulation of The Pall Mall Gazette act on our part to pirate the way in which his imagination disup of phrases. On his way to Italy he wrote to the | nothing to the way in which his imagination diswoman who had been but a week or two his wife ports itself with another statement of the same narthis letter, which has plenty of sentimentality if no | rative. Luke says: "And his mouth was opened true sentiment:

from my adored one.

By what art have you been able to captivate my faculties and concentrate in yourself my moral existence! It is an intoxication, my sweet friend, which will only finish with life. To live for Josephine, that is the history of my existence! I act morder to draw near you! I maneavire to approach you. Madman! I do not perceive that I am increasing the distance between us. How many countries separate us! How long before you will read these lines, feeble expression of the troubled mind over which you reign! Ah! my adorable wife! I know not what fate awaits us, but if I am detained longer from you, life will become insupportable, and my possess your heart will also be the day when arid nature will lose for me its heat and vegetation. I finish, my sweet friend; my soul is sad, my bonly is tatigued, my mind is bewildered; men annov me; I ht to detest them, for they keep me away from

my heart.

I am at Port Maurice near Oneille. To morrow I shall be at Albenga. The two armies are closing. We are trying to deceive each other. The victory will be for the most skilful. I am sufficiently satisfied with Beaulien; he maneavies well, and is a better general than his predecessor. I hope to beat min in excellent style to morrow. Do not be uneasy. Love me as your eyes. But that is not enough; as yourself, more than yourself—as your mand, as your thoughts, as your life, as everything. Sweet friend, pardon me; I rave! To Barras, Susy, Mme, Tallien, sincere friendship. To Mme, Chateau Rensud usual civilities. To Eugene and Horlense true love.

No wonder that the "unique Josephine," after receiving another letter as passionate and some what more jealous, smiled in lazy Creole fashion and remarked : " Il est drole, Bonaparte," Josephine refused to take his adorations an tragique, and indeed was ever perfectly capable of controlling her affection for him. The little scene after he had announced to her his decision in regard to the di. vorce has an irresistibly amusing suggestion. Constant describes the Imperial pair as dining together, but as eating nothing and maintaining a mournful silence. Dinner ended, they were left to them- table of contenis.

"After a few minutes," writes Constant, "I heard screams, and rushed forward. The Emperor opened the door. The Empress was lying on the floor, crying as if her heart would break. 'No,' she exclamed, 'you will not do it! You would not kill me!" Then follows a description of the difficulty which the Emperor and M. de Bansset had in conveying the Empress to her own apartment, down a narrow winding starcase, and placing her on her bed. M. de Bansset has left it on record that during the descent, charged with the bust, while the Emperor held Josephine's legs, he was much hampered by his sword and very nearly allowed his precious burden to slip from his arms. A good deal troubled in mind, he took a firmer hold of what he considered the inanimate body of the Empress, and was much relieved when Josephine whispered to him, "Don't squeeze me so tight." From that moment the Prefect of the Palnee considered that he was engaged in a comedy instea I of a trazedy.

Napoleon was as aggressive and as heartless in the

Napoleon was as aggressive and as heartless in the ists of Venus as on the field of Mars ;-in all his inunmerable loves, as in his wars, he showed that his ruling thought in life was to conquer, and his chief and only idol was his coarse little self. No one can read Mr. Bingham's entertaining work without a new contempt for the Imperial vulgarian who tyrannized while be reigned, and sneaked and snivelled when at his door knocked the Nemesis that always artends political selfishness.

A HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN NEW ENG-LAND. Its Introduction, Growth, Decay, Revived and Present Mission. By Alexander Blaikin, D. D. Two volumes in one. 12mo. pp. 512. Boston: Pub-lished for the Author by Alexander Moore, No. 3 Schoolst.

This volume is evidently the result of much labor, and will be interesting as a collection of facts to that small section of Christians with whose history it deals. Presbyterianism, in the author's mind, is invariably prefixed with a U. In other words, the volume represents, not the history of Presbyterianism in New-England, but the history of that phase of it embodied in the United Presbyterian Church of which Dr. Blaikie is a pastor of long standing. He evidently has the strongest faith in his sect. The difficulty of preparing his history, he tells his renders, "was much increased by the changes which have been (and are being) rung en and under the specific name Presbyterian in two hundred years. In the Council at Edinburgh, in 1877, no less than forty-nine divisions were found to take shelter under the general name. Hence some type of it must be selected as an approximation to a standard, and finding that that one which British Presbyterians have ever brought to America is more extensively authorized by Divine revelation than any other, the writer assumes it (excepting the chapters circa sacra as the criterion of comparison, and the most scriptural existing human 'form of sound words." Such assurance in this sceptical age is refreshing. So far as the book has any controversial significance, it deals with issues which have practically passed out of the religious thought of Christendom. The author's range is, of course, narrow, and his spirit can hardly be called sweet or gentle. It is difficult for anyone reared outside the limits of the United Presbyterian Church to appreciate an issue of conscience over the exclusive use of the Psalms in the public worship of song, or to regard otherwise than with amusement the fiery indiguation poured forth upon instrumental music in

TALKS TO BOYS AND GIRLS ABOUT JESUS, with Bible Links to make a Complete and Chronological Life of Christ for the Young. Edited by the Rev. W. F. CRAFTS. 12mo. pp. 381. New-York: I. K. Funk & Co.

The Rev. Robert Cecil said that "nothing is easier than to talk to children; but to talk to them as they ought to be talked to is the very last effort of ability." This volume does not commend itself as the last effort of ability. Its plan is good, and it contains much that is sensible and interesting; but it is marked by the faults which seem to be inseparable from most efforts of this character; by the teacher's evident consciousness of playing an

parte, as we have seen, decided upon intrusting the command of the troops to his brother-in-law, General Leclerc. He sent for the General, and abruptly informed hun of his intention. Leclerc objected that a sacred tie obliged him to remain in France.

Unfamiliar role and of descending to a lower plane of intelligence, and by the consequent strain after simplicity and an easy colloquial style which in some cases beginning to a lower plane of intelligence, and by the consequent strain after simplicity and an easy colloquial style which in some cases beginning to a lower plane of intelligence, and by the consequent strain after simplicity and an easy colloquial style which in some cases beginning to a lower plane of intelligence, and by the consequent strain after simplicity and an easy colloquial style which in some cases beginning to a lower plane of intelligence, and by the consequent strain after simplicity and an easy colloquial style which in some cases beginning to a lower plane of intelligence, and by the consequent strain after simplicity and an easy colloquial style which in some cases beginning to the consequent strain after simplicity and an easy colloquial style which in some cases beginning to the consequent strain after simplicity and an easy colloquial style which in some cases beginning to the consequent strain after simplicity and an easy colloquial style which in some cases beginning to the consequence of the conseque freely on Dr. John Todd's "Lectures to Children, published in 1836, instead of giving but a single extract, for the work of no modern children's preacher bears so clearly the stamp of a genius for speaking to the little folk. The paper of Mr. McLeod before the Pan-Presbyterian Council in 1880 contains some sensible suggestions, and Dean dull by those children who are nourished with such spicy pabulum as the bulk of this book furnishes, implicity, to some minds at least, as a type of

another and possibly better style. Some of these sermons prove very conclusively that Sunday-school homileties will bear watching yet. One preacher betrays materialistic teadescies by informing his youthful hearers that "mother is much as he was capable of loving-which was man who treats of the stery of Zacharias in the first immediately, and his tengue loosed, and My unique Josephine, far from you there is no he spake and praised God"; which is given to the My unique Josephine, far from you there is no pleasure; far from you the world is a desert where I remain isolated, and without experiencing the consolation of being able to unbosom myself. You have deprived no of my soul. You are the only thought of my life. If I am worned with business, it I fear the issue, if people disgust me, if I am ready to curse existence, I place my hand on my neart; your portrait beats there; I look at it. Leve is an absolute happiness for me, and everything smiles excepting the time that I am absent the spake and praised Good"; which is given to the babes "in the following form: "And while they were all wondering what this meant, old Zackarias are a ratilized kind of gargle in his throat, or coughed and the who had not spoken a word for nine months mean type." I look at it. Leve is an absolute happiness for me, and every-thing smiles excepting the time that I am absent from my adored one.

By what art have you been able to captivate my mothers never taught you the enterhism, etc. etc. If so, you see the consequences of their folly in your children grow up without good habits." One caunot but feel how edifying this sympathizing style of remark must be to the average prisoner. The reverend gentleman continues: "I have seen them weep bitterly as I said such sad words." We do not doubt among heathen, because parental affection was like that of does and cats. The mixing up of some of these nomilies with the machinery of children's revivals, and the breezy, anerdotical looseness of others, are adapted to awaken some question, if may assume in these youthful minds. The Subbath school has proved itself to be a valuable institution, and the instruction of children is one of the most important and delightful functions of a Gospel minister but it is a delicate and awful business o deal with a child's soul, and one in which char latanry and stage tricks are fearfully out of place

Professor Tanner calls his little manual, just published by Macmilian & Co., "The Science of Agrienitural Practice," because he wishes to emphasize the statement that agricultural science is studied to best advantage and its laws most thoroughly understood when deductions are made from actual observation in the field first and in the laboratory afterward. The book aims definitely to teach certain lessons of scientific truth which have been learned from the experience of practical farmers. such as should form a part of the business educa tion of every man whose occupation is tilling the Horiense true love.

Adicu, adicu, ! I retire to my lonely couch. I implore you to let me sleep. I have several times infolded you in my arms; happy dream! But it was farmers, but the general principles established are such as to be of almost universal value. The open ing chapters on the history of soils, wherein their development is traced from the original rock, make a pleasant introduction to the extended and more practical discussion of the mechanical preparation of soils. The subject of fertilizers is treated in a most comprehensive and instructive manner. A eareful examination of the comparative value of various kinds of crops concludes the work, the most interesting topic in this connection being the importance of pediarce, or hereditary character, in farm seeds. The treatise is theroughly good, but it could be improved by the addition of an analytical table of contents.

# THE PLEASANTRIES OF PALLAS.

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From The London Standard.

On Friday I took an early train to New-Pallas, bearing the necessary authorization from Maior Clifford Llovd. This notorious village is situated in a fertille valley near the Tipperary border, some thirty miles son beast of Linerick. The pasture here is famous throughout Ireland, and the famoers amass considerable sums of momey, which they bestow upon their children on marriage, living themselves always in a most frugal manner. The population of the district has always been celebrated for its ferocity 2 and in this respect the "boys" of Old Pallas, a village two miles to the south of the first, were always preemient. About thirty-live years ago, it is said, some Old Pallas men having killed an eneny, uncarthed the body on the day after the funeral, and set it up on end against the churchyard wall in token of dying latical. I to d the Suil-Inspector of New-Fallas that I wished to see something of his notorious district. He forthwith took me to an inquest then sitting. Lass Monday week an unfortunate stranger from a village a few miles away brought in three beasts, and sold them for twenty-three pounds. He afterward, to quote his dying words, "Fell in with some bad boys," who, holding large stones in their hands in the Old Pallas manner, proceeded to beat in his skill in the public square. The police know very weil who committed this crime, and so does every person in the village, and other deeds as foul are imputed to the crimoals in question. But witness after witness gave evidence in the sinfly litle room, adorned only with a portrait of Mr. Dibon, M. P., that he had seen this and that, but knew nothing about the beating; and a verdict was returned that the poor victim, lying in his shroud three doors away, had been killen, by some person or persons minknown."

Accompanied, by Major Lloyd's desire, by a constable, I now walked along the bye-road leading northward the augh Nicker. This is another righting village. A twy years since a pew in the village cha tween the factions raged in the assess of the possession of the fatal beach. The large bell of the building is, however, not without its use. On the approach of a sheriff with his men it has often been loadly tolled, so that the beasts of the defaulting tenant might be promptly driven amongst his neighbors herd, and thus be unrecognizable. I called at the house of a man named Flynn, who was formerly bailiff to a local hindowner. After the last eviction at which he assisted, he was with difficulty saved by the police from the inhabitants of New-Pailas, and he has now two constables in his bouse every night, lie is hooted by his neighbors. He dare not attend a fair to self his butter or stock, and if he were left unguarded would in all probability be put to death. After his last child was bapt zed he tendered "the accustomed dues" to the griess of Nieker, Father Ryan. "No," said that aniable divine, "I will not touch the money of a Judas!" I next visited the dwelling of Captain Lloyd, in New-Pailas itself, hard-by the large Police Barracks. The house is a stated building of very solid construction, divided into three rooms with lofts overhead. The third room was further divided into two by a lath and morrar vertices and the half of this room he rest the winwas further divided into two by a lath and mortar partition, and the half of this room nearest the window at the back was for sometime occupied by Captain Lloyd as a bed-room. On last Michaelmaday, however, it was unoccupid, but in the second compartment of the room were two constables. The Captain, the emergency men, and the constables. compartment of the room were two constables. The Captain, the emergency men, and the constables, eieven in all, were alarmed in the night by a deafening explosion explosion. Some one had piaced a keg containing twenty-five pounds of blassing powder on a stone ledge outside the window of the Captain's supposed siceping, and attached to it a lighted fuse. The partition disappeared altogether, the nearest doors were reduced to fragments, and the two slumbering constables blown through the doorway into the second room. The walls are still blackened by gunpowder. All around the house is a wide gap under the roof, which was actually lifted up, but fell back by its own weight, and the building is otherwise shattered, split, and injured. Strange to say, no one seems to have been hurt in the least—a not uncommon result in cases of this kind. Sentries now guard the house on the outside nightly, and the Caotain, expecting an attack from the open hand in the rear, has built a projecting angular field earthwork or Redan, as it is technically called, over which his men can fire.

"There," triumphantly exclaimed a Deadwood editor as a bunct came through the window tered the insatund, "I knew that new 'Person would be a success.—[San Francisco Post,

## ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE AND ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE AT A PENNY.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. London, January 7.
On Monday of this week The Pall Mall Gazette and The St. James's Gazette, each heretolore sold at twopence, came out at a penny. It has been said that the reduction is evidence of their failure as commercial ventures at the higher price. I don't think that is so. Both were paying concerns. The Moraisg Post did not go down to a penny because it was not thriving at threepence. Everybody knows that at will commend themselves by their dignified the old price it was prosperous, and, to some extent, powerful. The reduction in price had in view, no doubt, a greater prosperity, and, to a still greater extent, greater political power. The St. James's Gaz the has had a rather larger circulation than The public, like the public at home, has only to bear in Pall Mall, which, in its turn, had the more profitable advertising, a fact which may seem odd to ing follows circulation, but which is nevertheless a fact. The English advertiser is an extremely conservative creature, which is only another way of saying that he is extremely English. Start a new paper to-morrow with a sale of half a million, the advertiser would hold aloof from it because it was new. Let an old paper run down to a few thousands, the advertiser will cling to it as long asit has a subscriber. I am far from meaning to say that old figure when the paper changed its character and its Editor. Conservatism had some-

thing to do with that also. An Englishman does not lightly give up a journal which he has once got into the habit of reading. Perhaps it took him some time to find out that his favorite evening journal had in fact undergone a transformation. By the time he found it out he had become used to the new place, attracted by the novelty which repelled the old supporter. I suppose it is certain that the constituency of the paper has really changed to a con-siderable extent since Mr. John Morley became the Editor of it. And it is with a view of appealing to a still more numerous body of readers that the reduction in price has now been made. The class of readers who can and will pay twopence for an even ing paper, and who are at the same time extreme Radicals, can hardly be very large. Mr. John Morley is not an Editor to be content

with the kind of success indicated by mere money-making. He is a scholar; he has been almost a recluse; he stands in the very front rank of men who in the truest sense are men of culture; he is delicate-minded, and almost fastidious, in a purely literary sense, and yet he is tremendously in earnest, and has made himself a journalist and mastered the technical difficulties of his profession with singular rapidity. He uses his paper as an instrument of propagand; as a means of spreading certain ideas and principles, certain con ceptions of public duty about which he cares very much indeed. I think I have said before that the secondary influence of his paper is very wide; that it influences the minds of other journalists and writers to a very remarkable degree, and so gets hold of a public far more numerous than its own. I can think of no other one journalist of whom this is true to such an extent as of Mr. John Morley. But even with this he is not satisfied. He has so much at heart the conversion of Englishmen to his own views that he wants to be read daily and directly by great numbers. He knows very well, also, that the true support and strength of a paper like his are to he sought in ranks below those where alone a two penny paper made its way. There you have, so far

as I know it, the true reason for the change. Mr. Greenwood's motives in reducing The St. James' fazette to a penny are not, perhaps, much unlike hose of his rival-for rivals, in a journalistic sense he and Mr. John Morley certainly are-and, what is more remarkable, are publicly spoken of and dis cussed as such. I won't enter upon a comparison of the two. It is enough for present purposes to say that they have one trait in common, sincerity and zeal of conviction, and a desire to impart their con-victions to others. Mr. Greenwood perhaps regards hineself as baying a mission to resist the Radicalism which Mr. Morley is bent on spreading abroad. Be that as it may, when it became known that the con ductors of The Pall Mall Gazette had resolved to make it a penny paper, the conductors of The St. James's Gazette resolved to follow suit, a resolve in which I incline to believe the latter have made a mistake. Their natural clicatele is to be found in the upper and more wealthy classes. Mr. Greenwood is the ardent defender of things as they are; Mr. Morley the apostle of things as they ought to b or as he thinks they ought to be. Now people who nave got all they want may well afford two pence to be told every afternoon that they ought to be let alone, and that everybody who meddles with the existing order of things is a Socialist and a scoundrel. The more numerous class who want something they have not got will scarcely spend money for hearing that it is a sin to covet what Providence has chosen to bestow on their more fortunate fellow

It is not necessary to repeat that both these papers are very able, or that both are capable of mistakes The St. James's Gazette would be pleasanter reading if it were less acrimonious, and if it did not in all discerity regard Mr. Gladstone as the incarnation of the principle of evil. The Pall Mall Gazette mixes great deal more sweetness of temper with its light; is more various, has a finer touch, takes a wide and more philosophical view, and does, accordingly, as so often happens, stumble at times over what is ust under its nose. Philosophical polities are not to the mind of Englishmen in general, nor do arguments with respect to landed property drawn from the French Revolution commend themselves to the landed proprietor in this country, or in Ireland; nor yet to these proprietors who are not landed. Mr. Morley's line on the Irish question is one which not a few of his friends grieve to see him taking. It leads straight to confiscation if not to disunion In his paper, he advances toward these dismal ends with a certain caution. But that they are his ends, or ends which he contemplates without repug-nance as inevitable, may be seen by anybody who will read his very able and plain-spoken summary of Home Affairs appearing monthly in The Fortnightly Review. Take this for example:

"It is as safe a prediction as any that we are able to picture to ourselves in European politics, to say that the Irish peasant and the Irish landlord will have as completely reversed their relations of every kind to one another between the year 1800 and the year 1900, as did the French peasant and the French lord between 1789 and 1794."

A prediction of tremendous import assuredly And how is the change to be brought about? Mr. Morley does not say in so many words, but he indicates with quite sufficient clearness how he thinks it ought to be brought about. Thus:

"'Oh, if I were King of France,' said Arthur Young, 'I would make these great lords skip,' And the French peasant did make the lords skip. He burnt (heir manor-houses, destroyed their title-deeds and sent the seigneurs running for their lives over the frontier. The French seigneurs had a much less detestable record behind them in the history of their country than the Irish landlord; but then the Irish peasants cannot drive the landlords over their from tier because the English Government prevents them."

A sigh of regret sweeps through that sentence, whispering only too plainly the sympathies of its author. Such language can have but one meaning: that if the Irish peasants had their rights they would make Irish landlords skip-would send them across St. George's Channel as French landlords were sent across the frontier, and that since the English Government hinders the Irish from reproducing on Irish soil this historical precedent from France, the English Government ought to take itself out of the way. I don't say that this is what Mr. Morley would adve cate or approve. I say it is the inevitable conclusion from what he does advocate. That he believes the Irish peasant will ultimately get possession of the soil, he avows. That he believes Home Rule a means to this end, and perhaps the only means of finally settling the Irish question, he might or might not avow. But he does go so far as to say that no man of sense would venture with any confidence to

England and Ireland may be by the close of the century. That is a very dangerous attitude of mind for a man who means to exercise, and by intellectual power and close study of events does exercise, a great influence on English political thought.

This melancholy Irish business intrudes itself as you see into every discussion. It cannot be left out of a calm inquiry into the nature of penny and twopenny journalism in Loudon. It has taken up so much space meant for more agreeable matters that I will add one thing only about the newspaper business, of direct interest to the American reader. The Pall Mall Budget, which is the weekly edition of The Pall Mall Gazette, is to be purchasable henceforth at three pence instead of sixpence. As the most various and readable of all weekly papers which deal with affairs in general, it may safely be commended to the distant public for whom a foreign daily paper is too cumbersome. The distant mind that its Irish views are the views of its Editor and of an inconsiderable minority of his fellow Englishmen.

The following interesting contribution to the lit erature of the international copyright question

occurs in a book publisher's journal: "SIR: Being indebted to Mr. Munro for a 10-cent copy of my book, 'Mary Anerley,' and having no room in 'Christowell,' to finish the story of the outlaw Wenlow, I made a good grace of my gratitude,

"'It would be a Wenlovian, or even Munrovian act on our part to pirate the work which Mr. Short

"It is pleasant to find that Mr. Munro, with conscious merit, has allowed his printers to transfer this token into his own type; but my pleasure is dashed by hearing that some of the New-York jour-nals 'chuckle over the fact.' Obediently yours. "R. D. BLACKMORE."

It is a pity Mr. Blackmore did not tell us which of the New-York journals "chuckled" over the fact of Mr. Munro's pride in his piracies. Perhaps he did not know. For my part, I am unable even to guess. But I am perfectly sure that it was not any one of those which, in certain publishers' interests, used to scoff at international copyright, and which now, in the interest of the same publishers, ardently advocate that law for honesty which they once ridicaled.

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